CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

## BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPB.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, August 10. - The British Government has refused to grant an exequator to Major Haggerty, who was appointed United Staiss Consul at Glasgow. The reason assigned is that he was connected with the Fe-

Complaint being made in the English House of Commons that the Fenian prisoners were badly treated, Mr. Bruce, on the part of the government, replied that O'Donnovan and Bossa were only subjected to the discipline which their conduct required.

A new English company propose to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable .rom Cuba to Central America.

The Harvard boat crew continue to practice on the Thames for their contest with Oxford. On Saturday the Harvard made the quickest Time since their arrival in London.

The hostility of the Japanese to foreigners is increasing to such an extent that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama.

Gladstone is again quite ill. The Boyal assent has been given to the bill to purchase telegraph lines.

SPAIN AND THE CUBAN QUESTION. Madeid, August 10.-Impartial newspaper state that 20.000 men will be sent to Cuba in

Several Carlist agents were arrested last night. The Carlist chieftain, Balan Zetegna. was captured after a desperate resistance, court-martialed and shot. The Bishops have taken no notice of the min-

isterial anti-Carlist manifesto. Several priests led the Carlist bands that were defeated. Death promptly follows capture.

PARIS, August 10 .- The Patrie says that large bands of the clerical party have assembled in the northern districts of Spain; they are well armed, and a great Carlist demonstratien has been fixed for the 15th.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 10 .- It has been decided that base ball clubs are subject to Federal taxation, and must take out a license. mator Fowler thinks that Andrew Johnson wen't be sent to the Senate.

neral Jordan, now in Cuba, according to the Third Auditor's books, owes \$22,000 to the

The recognition of the Cubans as bellige resis, within the present week, is confidently

The President is here and the Cabinet is now in session-Hoar and Boutwell, who are absent, being represented by Field and Richard-

LATER. -The Cabinet was in continued session for three bours. Three of the most communicative Secretaries were visited, but they all withheld information beyond the statemen that several removals and appointments had been determined upon, and a vast amount of scoumulated business disposed of.

Grant departs to-morrow after receiving the Mexican Minister.

The Cabinet resseembles on the 20th. Robe son has departed on an inspection tour, and will be absent over two weeks. Commodore M. Smith acts during Robeson's absence.

Admiral Dahlgren has assumed command of the Navy Yard.

James B. Wilson has been appointed Assistant Assessor of the thirteenth, the alleged dangerous division, of the Third Georgis Dis-

# THE ALARAMA RESCTION.

MONTSOMERY, ALS., August 10.—Full returns from the Third Congressional Dietrict, give Heffin, representative, 260 Lajority over Parkinson. The delegation will stand : Buck from the First, Buckley from the Second, Heflin from the Third, and Hays from the Fourth, all Republicans: Dox and Sherrod, Democrats. from the Fifth and Sixth. This is a gain of two Democrats, the delegation in the Fortieth Congress being all Republicans. The vote in the State will be but little if any, more than one-half that east at the Presidential election.

# THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, August 10.—General Leses is here sick. A convoy of provisions has reached Los Tunas, relieving the starving garrison The troops have surprised and killed ferty insurgents near Desengatos.

# A MILITARY ARREST.

New York, August 10 .- A squad of United States soldiers to-day took Pratt, the alleged Texan rioter, from the custody of Marshal Barlow, and carried him to Fort Schuyler.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The monitor Dictator has gone to sea from Philadelphia.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railread for July were over a half million.

The Cuban filibuster, Colonel Ryan, yesterday unmercifully horsewhipped a spy at Niagara Falls, who had brought him forged letters persuading him to return to New York.

A Newfoundland dispatch says that the steamship Cleopatra, from Montreal for London, was totally wrecked on Sunday, near Terpassey. The crew and passengers were saved. The steamer Georgia, which left New York for Hamburg on the 3d instant, has been totally lost off Cape Rice. The crew and passergers have been saved, and probably the mails

The steamer San Jacinto, from New York to Savannah, ran aground, on Sunday, off Body Island. The passengers and crew are safe. and the steamer will be saved if the weather

holds good for a few days. The first bale of new Texas cotton was sold, yesterday, in New York, for fifty cents per pound. The second bale goes to Liverpool to first naw bale arriving in England.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN IRELAND .- The most important religious news we have re-ceived from England for a long time is the anceived from England for a long time is the announcement that the Irish Bishops (we presume of course of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although it is not so expressed) have resolved that a general synod shall assemble at an early day, in which the laity as well as the clergy shall be represented, and also to convene the provincial synods, to consider local changes necessary to be made in the courch. This will be the first meeting of a synod of the Euglish Church in the British Isles in which lay representation has ever obsynon of the Euglish Church in the British Isles in which lay representation has ever obtained recognition. So long as the church was an establishment connected with the government, Parliament and the Queen revained in their own hands the entire power to in their own hands the entire power to regu-late its affairs. The bishops were members of the House of Peers for that reason; but with the diseatablebment of the church is Ireland the disestablishment of the church is Ireland and the cessation of the right of Irish bisho,'s to seats in the House, the church in Ireland resudies its right to self-government, and, therefore, its synods will be important bodies. The form of government for the church in Ireland has yet to be provided, and this is the principal object for which these meetings are to be held.

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. I see no notice taken in the papers of the Southern Review, revived in Baltimore, under the management and supervision of those distinguished scholars, Professor Bledsoe and Major Venable. I presume the cause of this omission is that there are too few subscribers to this Review in our city or State to authorize an agency to be established in Charleston. This is a sad state of things. Allow me, in the absence of the usual criticism, to bring to the notice of your readers the contents of the July number. 1. Alexander Hamilton; 2. American Dictionaries; 8. Anthropology; 4. Chivalrous Southrons; 5. Theories of Reasoning; 6. Pocahontas; 7. The New Science; 8. The Solar System. All of these subjects are ably handled, and I propose to make a few observations on one of them only, on account of some very gross errors.

The article on anthropology is a very interest ing article, but it is clear that no statesman wrote it. It is written by some professorsome mere man of science, who does not understand the affairs of State, even of his own times. Speaking of this continent, he says:

"Here, however, our investigations cease to be precise, for here the soil is forever tremb-ling with political as with volcanic earthqu ites. Ing with political as with volcanic eartiful test. The white man no longer rules supreme here; he has been pushed aside by the redskins and the mestizo, and the tenacity of lower races, both in physical and in psychical life, has been exhibited here in a frightful manner. The new world seems to be destined to evolve and to prove new ideas by most painful experiments and trials. All the calculations of the vices of the proposer statement, have been considered to the constant of the vices of the proposer assessment have been constant. wisest of European statesmen have been con-founded here by recent events, and all the sys-tems of the most learned naturalists of the old world seem to be on the point of being overthrown in this world, where revolutions are at home occurring periodically in the southern half and becoming chronic in our own portion. The bloody tragedy which has been recently enacted on Mexican soil, brought to light the starting fact that Jusrez, the murderer of Maximilian, was a negro Indian of the State of Osjaca. And the heartrending farce of seeing untaught negroes solemnly issuing decrees and proclaiming laws for the better government of the descendants of English Cavaliers and French Huguenots, seems to defy the views of American anthropologists, who, here tofore, held the negro incapable of a higher culture, and the pride of the European who believed in his own insuperable pre-eminence." enacted on Mexican soil, brought to light the

Here, it is asserted, that the interiority at ributed to the Indian and negro races is disproved (or at least rendered doubtful) by the overthrow and murder of Maximilian in Mexico, and the subjection of certain Southern

States to negro rule. As to the overthrow of Maximilian, it was produced entirely by the withdrawal of the French troops. With only ten thousand French troops Maximilian castly conquered the six nilhons of Indians in Mexico and established his throne. The United States Government intervened, and Napoleon, to avoid war with the United States, under their threats and remonstrances, withdrew the French troops. That Maximilian-a foreigner-put over Mexico by toreign troops, could hold his throne without them against the six millions of Indians in Mexico, backed by the United States, was next to an impossibility. His fall proves nothing in favor of Indian efficiency, or the false estimate of Europeans with respect to them. With ten thousand troops General Scott conquered Mexico. With the same number of troops Maximilian conquered it, and with the same number of American or European troops it can be conquered again. The Indian of Mexico is as weak as he ever was. The only chance for power and prosperity which Mexico has had since its mongrelism and its fatal pretension to political liberty under the forms of free government, in imitation of the Government of the United States, was the government of Maximilian. The United States has deprived her of this, and now she reverts back to the chronic revolution and bloody despotism which has been her fate since her release from the authority of Spain. The wealth and civilization of Mexico under the rule of the white race has long since left her, by their emigraton, under a despotism with the forms of free government, which her people can neither appreciate nor administer. The greatest curse

litical liberty which was impossible with their people, and now apparently impossible with he United States themselves. The other proof of the false estimate of Euro peans is of the negro in the South. There ought to be a book written on "The Curiosities of Stupidity," and when written, foremost this article, that "negroes are solemnly issuing and invention, for the better government of ration. the descendants of Cavaliers and Huguenots." Is it possible that this writer does not know nothing but a voting machine to give him

on this continent has been the United States

to the other States inhabiting it-affecting a po-

part of the laws, passed in the Southern Leeven when this has not been the case, who but fruit seller who is his neighbor in business. the white Southern traitor and Yankee carpetthe laws passed in these Legislatures? In his new book on Homer, just published. Beand Chamberlain, and the whole crew of robnegroes are nothing but the instruments of the simultaneously. United States to rule and to crush the South. This is the simple truth. The governments in the South, under the Reconstruction laws of Fat or thin, long-necked or short, everybody Congress, are not governments of the people seems to have adopted th m, though nobody of the South, white or black. They are nothing but governments of the United States, resting on the bayonets of the United States soldiery, under the command of President the bodies of the dresses are either too high and if they were to withdraw to morrow their military power, which alone sustains them, up at the side. Most of the evening dresses they would collapse forthwith, like a toul blister pierced. Nothing, therefore, can be more which forms an exceedingly pretty trimming." surprising and disgusting than to find a leading Southern periodical affirming the supremacy and rule of the pegro in the affairs and

free government. Whilst noticing these erroneous views, we cannot, however, too highly commend the Southern Review to the patronage of the South-

tool to promote Yankee interests, and to in-

dulge Yankee hate—and, in no very long time,

to become their victim. The worst government

at the head of the Southern press.

J. H. Pratt, formerly a major in the Confederate service, has been arrested at New York on the change of killing three of the guards at Jefferson, Texas, whilst making his escape from the stockade prison the:e in Ostober of last year.

nation, and create at easy mission of intercourse with Central Africa by means of these artificial oceans."

THE STATE TAXATION. An Appeal to Governor Scott.

His Excellency R. K. Scott: GOVERNOR-After reading your letter calling upon all law-abiding citizens to yield to laws passed by the Legislature, and aid you in restoring the state to its former prosperity, I, with many who are proud of having, for four years, struggled to protect our rights, determired to do all in our power to allay the bad feeling engendered by unjust legislation. So monstrous is the injustice being practiced, that we are charitable enough to suppose that your Excellency is ignerant of our grievances. I, therefore, lay before you facts.

When the assessor notified the planters of this river to meet his assistant for the purpose of valuing property, the land-holders, anxious to do what was right, proposed that those planters familiar with the valuation of their lands should, with the assessor, appraise the landed property. This was agreed to, and lands in cultivation were valued at the price of before the war. Unreclaimed lands were regarded as pasture lands, and valued at five dolgarded as pasture lands, and valued at five dol-lars per acre. Although these valuations far ex-ceeded the present market price, we were satis-fied, believing the justice of our course would prove our anxiety to comply with the require-ments of law. But to our surprise, when called upon to pay taxes, we find our returns entirely changed. Lands valued at five dollars are as-sessed at figures ranging from twenty to wen-ty-two dollars per acre, and cultivated lands have an addition of from ten to thirteen dollars per acre.

Upon this valuation twenty-five per cent, is dded for county purposes, and mon the added for county purposes, and upon the whole, fifty per cent. additional for State pur-

If it be law that seventy-five per cent, should be added to our valuation of property, I have nothing to complain of, as we know that so long as the State is controlled by a party of long as the State is controlled by a party of non-property-holders, who create useless offices to maintain power, and who do not feel the burthen of taxation, which is equal to a confiscation, we have nothing to hope for or expect but heavy taxation; but what I do complain of is the arbitrary, unjust and tyrannical power vested in your assessor or Board of County Commissioners, who, without ever visiting our property, and in direct violation of this law, has changed the valuation of the assistant assessors, who were sent upon the property, and whom we aided in rendering justice to the State as well as the proprietor. Now, I respectfully ask if this injustice meets your approval?

approval?

Again, we were requested to notify our laborers that the assessor was ready to take their returns, and a day was appointed for the purpose. Only a few colored citizens appearance. ed. Upon inquiring the cause, we were told that members of Union Leagues had to pay no taxes. Time has passed—we have been obliged to pay our taxes—and no efforts are being taxes. Time has passed—we have been obliged to pay our taxes—and no efforts are being made to collect the taxes from those in our employ, or the many colored farmers around us. Our people cannot be satisfied with an administration that, to every appearance, does not intend making State officers collect taxes from colored from Laws are passed and manifestoes issued purporting that justice shall be done the white citizen as well as the colored. Are these laws and manifestoes intended simply for the public eye? Are we to infer that the non-property-holders of the State who control the government have given this unlimited power to assessors and county complissioners, for the purpose of so changing the valuation of property, that the amount required for State purposes can be reased, without calling on the colored people for even a poll tax?

It cannot be disputed that, had State officers compelled the colored citizens to make returns, our taxes would not be such a burther. Does it meet your Excellency's approval that our laborers should be exempt from paying taxes upon their dogs, hogs, cows, and from the poll or educational tax, while we have been compelled to pay these taxes? (and the educational tax to be used for the education of colored children.)

If your Excellency will but give us justice,

If your Excellency will but give us justice, and prove to us that the white man shall be as fairly dealt with as the col red man, the law-abiding citizen will recognize you as practicing what you call upon us to do; and to a man they will rally to the support of laws, when imposticilly exceeded. impartially executed.

-A common sense view of things is taken in Sweden, where railroad brakemen are taught the radiments of surgery.

-The young Prince Imperial of France is an amateur stoker. He has an engine and railway train in miniature, and amuses his august papa by acientifically running it.

-Mile. Schneider sent a note in French to the London Times thanking the people for their good will as shown after her narrow escape from burning to death. She said that she was deeply touched by the expressions of sympathy lavished upon her.

-A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Guayaquil on the 21st ult. Two hours later it was also experienced at Paila, and reached Callso at midnight. No damage was done. on its pages should be placed the assertions of | On the 13th, Iquique was subjected to a similar visitation. Two of the volcanos, Pichidecrees and proclaiming laws, of their wisdom | cuchi and Cotopaxi, are again in active ope-

-"Noblesse Oblige" is sometimes a very inconvenient motto. The son of a French Count. that the negre, in the hands of the Yankee, is a very fast youth, who has been cut off by his father on account of his habits, is trying to power? Does he not know that the greater force the old man to reconsider by setting up a little store opposite the paternal mansion gislatures to uphold Yankee rule in the South, with the tamily coat of arms on his sign, and were actually concocted in Washington? And paying assidnous court to a young and pretty

-Lord Derby is said to have written a very bagger in our State Legislatures have framed handsome letter to Mr. Gladstone regarding South Carolina, who but Corbin and Scott, and | sides the acknowledgment of the intrinsic merits Moses, father and son, and Orr, and Mackey, of the "Juventus Mundi," the ex-premier expresses trankly his admiration and wonder how bers and tyrants, who now rule the State, have | in the course of the last two years his indetatioriginated the laws which oppress her? And gable successor should have found time for its one step farther back, who supports them composition. It is rather singular that Mr. in their rule but the Government of the Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi," and Mr. Rus-United States? The truth is, they and the kin's "Queen of the Air," should have appeared

A London letter says: "Elizabethan puffs have made their appearance all of a sadden. as yet seems to have learned how to wear them; they interfere with the tulle or blonde. which replace the old-fashioned strings, and The United States have set them up, or too low for them. Trains are now made quite eeparate from the dresses and caught are now made in the semblance of a train,

-Another great scheme of improvement is projected by the engineer of the Suez ship canal. "M. Ferdinand de Lesseps," says the laws of the South. The negro is a convenient Itahe of Florence, "after having connected two seas, is now proposing to create a new one. It appears that some enterprising explorers of Central Africa have put forward the opinion on earth, is a despotism under the forms of that Sahara is the bed of an old sea displaced by a convulsion of nature. On the faith of that assertion, M. de Lesseps, a little time ago, sent some engineers to extmine the configuration of the soil, and, from the result of their labors, ern people. The only hope of the South is in has become convinced that the desert in quesa clear understanding of their political condi- tion was at its nearest limit twenty-seven metion, and this can only prevail through the press. tres below the level of the Red Sea, and that The Southern Review, in fidelity and ability, is | the depression went on increasing towards the interior. He is, therefore, of opinion that a canal seventy-five miles in length would suffee to put the Red Sea and the Eshara m communication, restore to the latter its original destination, and create an easy method of inter-

THE GEORGIA EXPRESS ROBBERY. Arrest of Three Parties Charged with

the Crime-Confession of a State's Witness-Further Details of the Affair-How the Robbery was Committed.

The Augusta Chronicle, of yesterday, gives the following full and interesting particlars of the great express robbery which occured on the line of the Georgia Central Railroad on the 22d ult., together with the steps which have thus far been taken towards the conviction of the perpetrators :

On the evening of the 22d day of last July.
Mr. Butler Mays, a resident of Woodlawo, in
the suburbs of this city, and employed in this
division of the Southern Express Company in Railroad, between Savannah and Macon, lett the office of the company in the latter city in charge of the money chest and an average amount of other express freight. The freight was deposited in the express car, and soon was deposited in the express car, and soon afterward the train started for Savannah. Besides the passengers and employees of the railroad on the train that night, there were also on board two train hands, Francis B. Bland and —— Lassiter, both of this city, and a third party, a baggage-master named Hargrove, from Savannah. The train of cars, beside the engine and tender, consisted of a box car, next to this a car divided into two compartments, and known as the Macon exbox car, next to this a car divided into two compartments, and known as the Macon express and baggage car—the first compartment being occupied by the Macon messeuger, while the second compartment was filled with baggage for Macon—a partition, with a door in it, separated the two rooms; next to this the Augusta express and baggage for; then a second-class passenger car; and following this the other passenger cars.

second-class passenger car; and following this
the other passenger cars.
When the train had arrived at Station No.
Two from Savannab, Mr. Mays left his car
and went with the baggage-master, Hargrove,
into the second-class passenger car, where a
watermelon was cut and eaten in company, we
understand, with Bland and Lassiter. Not
long after this the messenger, feeling sleepy,
went back to the Macon baggage car with
Hargrove. Arrived there, Hargrove, who
kept the key of the door between the two
rooms, opened the door and says went to bed,
tetting Hargrove, as the latter turned to leave
the express for his own car, to be sure and
lock the door between them. This was done,
and Mays went to sleep almost immediately afterward.

several hours afterward the train arrived at Several hours afterward the train arrived at Millen, where it met the down night train from this city, and the messenger awoke. Taking his sate key from his pocket he opened his money chest for the purpose of transferring the money packages for Augusta and receiving those for Macon. It was at this time that the loss was first discovered. When the sate was opened the messenger found that four packages containing in the suggest at a great das! terward. opened the messenger found that four packages, containing in the aggregate a great deal more than four thousand dollars, had been taken from the chest. While he so soundly slumbered some person or persons must have entered the car, searched his person, without awaking him from his sleep, and taken the key from the pocket of the sleeper, robbed the safe of the four packages and returned the key again, getting out undiscovered. again, getting out undiscovered.

THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

When the messenger discovered his loss, he went on to Macon and informed the company of the robbery. As soon as the officers of the company had been informed of what had taken place, General Superintendent O'Brien and Division Superintendent Dempsey set eagerly to work to discover the authors of the robbery. After hearing the circumstances which preceded the robbery, we are informed that suspicion at onae fell on the three parties above mentioned. Bland, Lassiter and Hargrove, but there was no clue which could lead to their arrest. Ascertaining that the parties, or at least two of them, were residents of Augusta, the police of this city were put on their trick. Still, however, for more than two whole weeks the affair hung fire. Though these men were strongly suspected of having committed the robbery, there was no testimony to sustain the charge, and any false moveman; any arrest on suspicion alone, would rain everything. Accordingly the affair was kept as quiet as possible, that the suspected parties might not become frightened, whilst the police usever for a moment ceased their exertions. Up to the first of August, so quiet had the affair been kept that not a revenue. THE SUSPECTED PARTIES. to the first of August, so quiet had the affair been kept, that not a newspaper in the State had gotten hold of it, and on that morning the robbery was published for the first time in the

columns of the Chronicle and Sentinel. THE ARREST MADE. Thus the affair progressed until last Satur-Thus the amair progressed until last satur-day morning; the suspicious of the police still resting on the same parties, but no positiva proof having been obtained of their guilt. One of the men, Frank Bland, was suspected more strongly than either of the others; for more strongly than either of the others; for though of known impecuniosity, he was living in a very extravagant style, and seemed to be very flush of brads. On the evening of saturday the three men were all ascertained to be in the city, and it was determined that the time had arrived for striking the blow. Accordingly a warrant was obtained and the police officers salled out and found and arrested Hargrove and Lawstor on Twings street. Turning over sallied out and found and arrested Hargrove and Lassiter on Twiggs-street. Turning over these two men, as soon as arrested, to some privates, the officers rode rapidly to a barroom in the upper part of the city, mear the corner of Broad and Campbell streets, where Bland was also discovered and captured, without offering any resistance, though from his well knows character for sourage, a fight might have been expected. The three were immediately taken to the City Hall and carried before Justice Ells. The prisoners were searched for the money, but the search was unsuccessful. On Hargove was found only twenty deliver on Bland fourteen dollars and twenty dollars; on Bland fourteen dollars and a quarter, and on Lassiter twenty-five cents. Before Justice Ells nothing concerning the robbery was elicited. All three of them stout robbery was elicited. All three of them stout-ly protested their innocence, and Bland said, with an oath, that he was "none too good to do it; but that he never would have entered an express safe and only taken four thousand dol-lars." It was remarked, too, that while in the police officer's soom and charged with the rob-bery, he exclaimed that 'so much money was not taken." Nothing having transpired at this time, the accused were committed to jail in default of four thousand dollars ball which was

# BLAND MAKES A CONFESSION.

After an incarceration of the prisoners, great efforts were made to induce one of the tifree to turn State's evidence; for if that was not accomplished the arrest would have been of no avail. It this was done it must be done quickly in order that the money might be recovered before it was carried away from the city by outside parties who must have it in their possession. These efforts were attended with such success that On vesterday morning with such success that on yesterday morning Bland, fearful, it seems, that Hargrove would leave him in the lurch, determined to anticipate any step of that kind; and turned State's evidence himself and made a confession of the

crime.

In his confession he stated that he was on the train the night of the twenty-second of July with Hargrove, Lassiter and Mays. That himself and Hargrove had previously made a plot to rob Mays, but that Lissiter had nothing to do with the affair; that at Number Two Station Mays went into the baggage car with them and ate a watermeloo; that subsequently have complyined of heing alony and went to Mays complained of being sleepy, and went to bed in his car, as we have above described; that when Mays had gone to sleep Hargrove opened the door between the express and baggage cars and entered the former, while Bland cars and entered the former, while Bland remained on the outside; that when Hargrove had entered he took the chest key from the person of the messenger, opened the safe and rified it; that he then locked it again, replaced the key and left the car; that when Hargrove came out to where Bland was he told the latter he had only found five hundred dollars in the chest and gave him half of it, two hundred and fifty collars, which sum the latter accepted. After the robbery was committed Bland and Hargrove came on to Augusta—they ran between Augusta and Savannah—while Mays went on to Macon. Bland says that he had no idea more than five hundred dollars had been taken until he saw the account of the robbery on last Sonday week, and that even after that on last Sunday week, and that even after that Hargrove denied taking more than the first pamed amount.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

Bland's confession seems to fix the crime, but, unfortunately for the Southern Express Company, it has not assisted in the discovery of the stolen thousands. Bland, on yesterday, pretended to know where the money, or rather a portion of it, sould be found, and he was taken by the police officers to the designated

house, but nothing was found there. During the day the house where his mother lives was searched, but with the same want of su cess, and up to a late hour last night the money was still missing. In well posted circles it is thought that Bland's confession is not a full one, that he did get half of the forty-nine nundred dollars which Hargrove took from the express safe, and that he has it now concealed in this city. Despite the confession of Bland. Hargrove stoutly maintains his innocence, and Hargrove stoutly maintains his innocence, and has employed counsel—Mr. A. D. Picquet—to defend him. A prehiminary chamination of the three acrused will take place before Justice Ells some time to-day. Lassiter's innocence having been established, we understand that he will be discharged from custody this morning.

# THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

#### How it Appeared at Raleigh, North Carolina, and Springfield, Illinois.

A letter from Raleigh, N. C., describing the clipse, which was total at that point, says:

eclipse, which was total at that point, says:

The scene at the time of totality was magnificent beyond description. At 5.08 the eclipse began, the shadow gradually covering the disc of the sun until complete. At 5.44½ the sun was half obscured, and at 6.0½ the eclipse was total, and remained so for one hundred and eighteen seconds. A thermometer, which was placed in the sun, stood at ninety-three degrees at 5.08; at 5.44½ it fell to seventy-three degrees, and at the time of the total cclipse it fell to sixty-eight degrees, the air growing rapidly colder, while the whole atmosphere assumed a hazy and leaden appearance.

rapidly colder, while the whole atmosphere assumed a hazy and leaden appearance.

Immediately succeeding the total obscuration the corona became visible and brilliant. Corruscations seemed to fish and radiate from the circumference of the moon. Undulations of soft white light burst out brilliantly and repeatedly, until the close, when Venus, Mercury and Mars shone out in magnificent splendor. A peculiar gloom spread like a pall over the laudscape, while changing tints of black, orance, indigo and leaden hues covered the heavens near the horizon, north and south. The spectacle was magnificant and sublime and the heavens near the horizon, north and south. The spectacle was magnificant and sublime and the crowdabout the cupola spontaneously burst out with "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." During the totality two blades of crimson light seemed to cut the moon's circumference, and curved lines were visible across the disc of the moon, resembling the groined projections of the top of some gothic cathedral. No point could have offered better facilities for taking an observation than this, and the circumstances were all that could be wished. Every facility was extended by Dr. Grissom, of the asylum, and to whom the Washington party are much indebted.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says:

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says: A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says:

The total eclipse at Springfield, Illinois, was a startling and sublime phenomenon. The sky was perfectly clear. Professor Pearce, of Harvard, had charge of the observations which were made near the city reservoir. A hundred photographs of the eclipse were taken by Mr. Black, of Boston. When the total observation took place the heavens and earth presented a scene of awtul sublimity. A brilliant amber-colored corona appeared sround the sun and moon, shooting rays of light outward in all direct ored corona appeared sround the sun and moon, shooting rays of light outward in all directions, when the whole borizon was illuminated with light of the same color. The planets Mercury and Yeaus and a number of fixed stars were distinctly visible, but no plauetoids between Mercury and the sun were discovered. Brilliant rays of colore i flame or protuberances were noticed on the western limb of the sun during the period of total obscuration.

The phenomenon known as "Bailey's Beads"

during the period of total obscuration.

The phenomenon known as "Bailey's Beads"
was also distinctly witnessed. The phenomenon, Professor Pearce thinks, is occasioned by
refraction of light. He is also satisfied that the
corona at the time of total obscuration was occasioned by the sun's atmosphere.

The moment the eclipse became total, the
fame-like protuberances were team with won-

The moment the eclipse became total, the fame-like protuberances were teen with wonderful distinctions, one very large on the lower limb of the sun, and three nearly as large on the upper limb, while at least seven or eight of them in all wers visible. The one on the right hand or lower limb had somewhat the appearance of a full-rigged ship with sails set. In its part nearest the moon were two of the jet black spots. To the naked eye it seemed as though there were openings of flasures in the moon, two on the east side and one on the southwest side. Just after the total eclipse, through three openings, the lurid glow of the sun was distinctly visible. The corona was not, as generally deviable. visible. The corona was not, as generally de-scribed in books, &c., a halo of light surround-ing the moon, but was distinctly seen to be a fine pointed prong on the lower and two on the upper circumference of the moon. The points presented a radiant appearance. The generally received theory regarding this coforms, that it is the atmosphere of the sun, foes not seem to be sustained by observations made at this point. It is conjectured that the corons is in some way caused by the phenomecorona is in some way caused by the phenomena of light passing through the atmosphere. Although search was made no planetary bodies were observed between Mercury and the sun. During the totality phase, Mercury, Venus, Beguius, Mars, Saturn and other stars were visible. Temperature in the shade at the beginning of the eclipse was 77 degrees; during totality 45 degrees, and at the end it had risen to 70 degrees; at 3.40, in the sun, in the grass, the thermometer was at 190 degrees; a few minutes after 40 clock it rose to 102 degrees, while during the total eclipse it fell to 60 degrees, but subsequently rose to 30 degrees.

# THE WIFE MARKET IN RUSSIA.

Sitting up all night with a couple of Rassian adies might or might not suggest the idea of telling you something of the marriage customs of this strange country. A French writer, whose name I ferget, has truly said, "the Russians are a nation of police savages;" a remark that is not very apt, but it helps us toward a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich; the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, pelite and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany, but the serfs, or those who belonged to the nobles, with the soil bafore the emagcipation, are rude and not half civilized.

half civilized.

Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband; for this is indispensable in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. The must furnish everything for an outst in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry of silks, linen, jewels, plate, &2., for her beloved daughter, who died as she came to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with

The mother resolved to endow six girls with these riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers; but now that they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and, with the husband, took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promis-ing to pray for the repose of her daughter's

In no country is the arrangement of terms In no country is the arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride and counts over the dresses and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes, before he compute himself to the irrevocable birgain. In high life such things ire conducted with more apparent delicacy; but the facts are assectived with acquirer the husiness being in certained with accuracy, the business being in the hands of a broker or a notary. The treus-seau is exposed in public before the wedding

At Whitsunday there is a curious custom. At Whitsunday there is a curious custom, which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together, and the girls stand in a row, like so many statues, draped, indeed, and not only draped, but dressed in their best, and painted, too; for the young ladies, and the older once also, of this country, use commetics freely, and a boy of lade's neighborhood. dies, and the older ones also, of this country, use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's point is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers. The young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladics in Russia are very anxious to marrowers they have no liberty before marrowers.

The lading in Kinsas are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to the husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gayety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits no divorce; but the Emperor, like the Pope, can great enecial dispensations. The Greek priest grant special dispensations. The Greek priest can marry once, and it his wile dies he cannot marry again. No one in Bussia can be married more than three times.

[St. Petersburg Letter.

## Special Motices.

A FINE COMPLEXION, FREE FROM all blemishes, is secured by using MILK OF VIO-LETS, which produces a healthy action of the skin. Sold by drusgists and fancy goods dealers. V. W BRINKERHOFF, N. Y., general agent. August 11

NOTICE .- MY SON, THOMAS. M. HANCKEL, Jr., is authorized to act as my Attorney. JOHN HANCKEL. 8. August 10

AT ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS wing claims against the Estate of WILLIAM F. PEMBeRTON, late of Charleston, are hereby requested to hand in the same properly attested; and those who are indebted to the Estate will make pay-WILLIAM W. PEMBERTON, August 4

NOTICE -- TO LOT OWNERS ON SUL-LIVAN'S ISLAND .- By virtue of an ordinance, ratified in Town Council the first day of August, 1821, all owners of lots are hereby notified and required to attend at Moultrieville, in person, or to send an able-bod'ed hand, to work on the streets and high-Ways, on Monday, August 16th, and for five successive days thereafter, with provisions, and such hoes, spades and wheelbarrows as may be necessary.

All ponulties will be rigidly enforced against delinvears 1867 and 1838.

For the convenience of those wishing to commu their labor, as well as th se in default for previous labor, the Intendant will be in Charleston on Tues-DAY and SATURDAY, 10th and 14th instant, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the Law Office of T. B. King, No. 51 Broad-street. By order of JNO. M. TOURKY,

By order of Moultrieville, August 9, 1862.

A LIFE-SAVING SEFORMATION .- A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down they build up; instead of assaulting Nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesed tion, calomel, autimony, stupifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the tavorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the , rofession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that HOSFETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most potent vegetable tenic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, and tens of day, who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was sourcely thought of then; but now it is considered of per-mount importance, and the selebrity of the standard invigoraut, alterative and restorative of the age, a title which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have fairly carned by their long earser of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended at this season of the year, as a sate and certain antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhoss, dysentery and other maladies. 6 August 7

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .- ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

MARENGO .- FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valnable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persuasion of triends, who have u edit with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the public. It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect healsh. It is a purely VEGETABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tenic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few doses is sufficient to satisfy the most ineredulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bothe of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its effect, that they will readily eneacy and value, refer to MABENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable

MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation the proprietor and minufacturer bring a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal estisfication

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT. For sale by all Bruggists, and by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOOD. RICH. WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Draggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, d. C.
June 8

"FRESH AS A MAIDEN'S BLUSH"\_ Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of BAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in So-

ciety understand this. The MAGNOLIA BALM changes the rustic Country Sirl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Frechles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained, which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possi ble to all who will invest seventy-five cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the MAGNO-LIA BALV.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the Hair. Pas mwflmo July 26

CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE .-The Charleston Board of Trade OFFERS A PRE-MIUM OF TWO HUNDRED AND FITTY DOLLARS LARS (\$250) for the best "Treatise, with Statistics upon the past and present Trade of Charleston, the advantages to the Southeastern States of making Charleston their emporium and centre of exchange, and the measures which should be adopted for seeuring to Charleston this position."

The Treatise must be without esignature, but designated by some motto or sentence, accompanied by a scaled envelope, containing within the motto or sentence which designates the Treatise, together with the name of the author. The Treatise must be handed to the Secretary or the Pourd of Trade on or before the first day of November, 1869, and every competitor must engage to acquiesce cheerfully in the award of the Committee. The exemination of the Treatise and the awarding of the Prize will be confiled to a Committee of gentlemen selected solely for their ability and impartiality.

By order of the Board. H. COBIA, President, H. BARR, Secretary.

Charleston, July 28, 1969.

AT THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE OHEAPEST .- THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 143 EAST BAY, baying replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at be shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

# Ihipping.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

TWO VESSELS OF 2000 TO 2600 BARRELS capacity, to load Naval Stores at
Georgetown. N. C., for New York.
DISPATCH GUARANTEED.
Apply to BHACKELFORD & KELLY,
August 11 1 No. 1 Boyce's Wharf. View FOR BOSTON.

THE SCHOONER SULISTA HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged, want Cotton and light freight to fill op. MOSES GOLDSMITH & SON. August 10

EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS OF M-TEREST AROUND THE HABBOR. THE FACHT ELFANCE WILL NOW RESUME her trips to all points in the harbor.
Apply to
A. A. GOLDSMITH,
At M. Goldsmith & Sont,
Vendue Range.

EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS: THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT
ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South; is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affurding an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beau-

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf... June 21

BALTIMORE AND CHARLESTON STRAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL,
Oaptain N. P. LUTTON, will sail for
Balt-more on Frinax, 13th of August,
at half-piet 10 o'clock A. M., from
Pier No. 1, Union Warves.

Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of
Freight to BO-TON, PHILADELPHIA. WILWINGTON, DEL., WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTHWES V.

For Freight or passage, apoly to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, EW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE PPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL, STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL, Commander, will sail from adger's bouth Wharf on SATURDAY, lith August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

An extra charge of \$5 made for Tickets purchased on board atter sailing.

No Bills of Lading signed after the steamer

leaves.

AT Through Bills Laling given for Cotton to, Boston and Providence, R. I.

AT I brough Bills of Lading given to Liverpool.

AT The Steamers of this line are first class is every respect, and their Tables are supplied with the delicacies of the New York and Charleston markets.

icts.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGES & CO... Agents,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-stair

Agents are the CHAMPION will follow on SATUR
the 21st August, at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PASSAGE \$20. 

August 5 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

SIEAMYES OF THE ABOV
line leave Pier No. 43, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, si12 o'clock noon, of the lat, 11th and
flat of every month (except when these dates fall
en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of lat and 21st connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central Ameridas
ports. Those of lest touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th or each month connects with
the new steam line from Panama to Australia and
New Zealand.

Steamship JPAAN leaves San Francisco for China No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free. For Passage Tickets or further information apole at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York, March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. FOR PALATHA, FLORIDA.

VIA BAVANNÁH, PERNANDINA AND JACKSC VIELE. THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLASSSTEAMER DICTATOR, Captain
W. T. Mene: T. will sail from Charleston every
TUESDAY EVENUES, at Nine o'clock, for the above
points.
Commenting with the Central Estimated at Savanuas
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Figurity

Connecting with the Central Entirod at Sevannar for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Sionids Railroad at Farnandina for Cedar Keys, at what point steemers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacela, Key West and Havans. Through Bills Lading signed to New Orleans and

Mcidie.
All freight psyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at samest will be stored at risand expense of owners.
J. D. Alken & CO., Agents,
May 27 mw South Atlantic Whari. FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY,
Capicin Fram Proc. will leave for
the above points every Thursday Morning, at 8
o'e'seck. Beturning, will leave Beaufort Franky.
Memming, at 8 o'elock, and Edisto at 2 P. M.
JOHN FERGUSON,
June 39 w Accommodation Wharf.

# Special Motices.

DANIEL BAVENEL, PRESIDENT. AND OTHERS, DIRECTORS, vs. THE PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK AND OTHERS, CLAIM-ANTS THEREON-IN EQUITY .- THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, JULY 21, 1859.—The President and Directors of this Bank in obedience to the decree in the above cause, made by his Honor Judge CAR-PENTER, on the 16th July instant, do hereby call upon the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and take such action as they may choose upon the report which is to be laid

before them.

The Stockholders are also notified that if they fail to organize a meeting, the duty will then devolve upon the Board of Directors to determine whether to wind up the said Bank or to apply to the Governor and Comptroller-General for the benefit of the Act of the Legislature of the 12th March, 1869, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to renew business or to place them in liquidation.

W. F. HASKELL, Cashier.

FORM OF PROXY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., -I here's appoint \_\_\_\_\_\_ for me and in my name, so vote on the Shares I hold in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, at the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 12th day of August, 1869, and at all subsequent meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, until revoca-

tien hereof.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only rue and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instanta neone: no disappointment: no ridiculous tinta: remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the bair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfamers; and properly

applied at Batchelor's Wig Facesty. No. - Bond-

street, New York lyr PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.-A. NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the-New York Museum of Anato ay, embracing the subjects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age : Maghood generally reviewed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatul-nce and Neryour Diseases accounted for ; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing : SECRETARY PALTIMONE MUSEUM OF ANATO MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.